

# LANSING RIGHT, CONGRESS VIEW

Even Democratic Administration Members Believe Him Justified.

## RELUCTANT TO TALK

Many Declare They Are Surprised He Had Held Post So Long.

Daytona, Fla., Feb. 14.—Former Secretary of State Lansing has engaged rooms at a hotel here, starting in two weeks, it was learned tonight.

Miami, Fla., Feb. 14.—William Bryan tonight declined to make a statement on the resignation of Secretary Lansing or on the causes of discord between the President and his secretary of state.

"I do not care to make any comment," Bryan said when asked for a statement.

For the first time during President Wilson's administration Democratic members of both House and Senate were reluctant to discuss an official act of the President. There was much private talk, however, and those who would permit themselves to be quoted were almost unanimous in expressing their regret at the manner in which President Wilson forced Secretary Lansing's resignation. Even Democrats admitted that Mr. Lansing was right in calling members of the Cabinet together for informal conferences during the President's illness.

The Lansing resignation furnished the chief topic of discussion yesterday and there was no small amount of comment in Congressional circles on the political aspects furnished by the reaction in Mr. Lansing's favor, and the possibility of his becoming a member of the Democratic nomination as a result of the strong tide of sentiment turning toward him.

## King Defends President

Senator King, of Utah, defended the President's course. He said he thought Lansing would have gotten out of the Cabinet long ago, as he did not measure up to the position. He added he thought the "stinging rebuke" President Wilson gave Lansing was not merited.

Senator Norris, Nebraska, said: "The correspondence proved too things—that the President was incapacitated and that 'the mental expert who was employed at the White House was discharged too soon.'"

Senator Curtis, of Kansas, said: "The correspondence with Mr. Lansing reveals the true physical and mental condition of the President."

Senator Borah called attention to the disagreement between the President and Lansing over the Shantung settlement, and to the testimony of the Foreign Relations Committee of William C. Bullitt, Borah said:

"Never in the history of the world has there been a treaty so rapidly discredited as the Lansing-Poincaré agreement. It was made by those who had to do with writing it, or by those who had to pass judgment upon the one who wrote it. Some nine or ten Americans connected with the peace mission in Paris resigned because of their opposition to the terms of the treaty. Keynes, the great authority upon economics, and a member of the Supreme Economic Council at Versailles, resigned. Bullitt, emissary to Lansing and Trotsky, resigned. Lansing has resigned. Clemenceau was re-

# TORTURING RHEUMATISM

No Respector of Persons.

If you will get it fixed in your mind that in many forms Rheumatism is a blood disease and cannot be cured by local treatment, you will then by proper treatment begin to get the permanent relief you have been seeking for so many years.

In this article we want to explain to you the cause of this most painful of all diseases, also offer suggestions, founded on reason and long years of experience, which will enable you to secure the right treatment if you are afflicted with one of the various forms of Rheumatism.

Rheumatism is often a specific blood fermentation, a souring of the circulation from an excess of uric acid accumulating in the blood stream. This uric impurity comes usually as a result of constipation, weak kidneys, indigestion and stomach disturbances. These systemic irregularities may not be of marked severity or of long duration, but each has a direct effect on the eliminative members of the body, which prevents the proper removal of the waste products. This refuse remains in the stomach and bowels, and souring forms uric acid, which the blood quickly absorbs.

Rheumatism is usually manifested in the joints and muscles. It is here its sharpest twinges of pain are felt, and stiffening of ligaments and tendons first commences. The pain of Rheumatism is caused by the contact of the sensory nerves with the gritty, acid formation which uric acid causes to accumulate in the corpuses of the blood about the joints. The stiffening of muscles and joints is usually gradual. Constantly the blood deposits the uric acid into the joints, and slowly the

# PRINCETON MEN TO HONOR DEAD

Memorial Service on February 21 to Include Minute of Silence.

## HELD IN HISTORIC HALL

Monument to Heroes Will Be Unveiled in Building War Made Famous.

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 14.—As a tribute to the 146 Princeton men who died in the late war, Saturday, February 21, will be observed throughout the country by Princeton men as Princeton Memorial Day. This announcement was made today by President John Grier Hibben, of Princeton University. On that date the memorial to the Princeton dead, which for the last six months has been under construction at Princeton, will be dedicated, and memorial services will be held simultaneously in every city, town or hamlet in the United States where there are Princeton men.

A "minute of silence" is included in the program, to be observed by Princeton men.

The dedication exercises and memorial services in communities will occur at 5:30 p. m. Eastern time. President Hibben, national commander of the American Legion, a Princeton man, will deliver the dedication address at Princeton. President Hibben also will speak.

The university plans to establish scholarships in the names of each of the Princeton men who were killed in the service. The scholarships will be placed on a competitive basis and will not be the usual student sufficient funds to defray his expenses at the university.

The memorial, which will be dedicated on February 21, is at the entrance to the historic Nassau Hall. The building, which has been cleared away, leaving a well-proportioned and handsome hall, which has been paneled in Indiana limestone with tablets bearing the names of those sons of Princeton who have given their lives for their country in this or in former wars. This memorial combines the dignity of antiquity and the associations of the past.

On January 2, 1777, British troops having been driven back by Washington made their final stand in Nassau Hall, from which they were driven forth and captured.

## Griggs Calls Dismissal "Schoolmaster's Outburst"

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 14.—President Wilson's action in dismissing Secretary Lansing from his Cabinet was characterized in a statement here today by John W. Griggs, former attorney general of the United States, as the "outburst of a schoolmaster."

Griggs said he was surprised Lansing did not resign long ago, and that "if all the actions of the President in the future are going to be influenced by this irritable condition of mind due to his illness, it is not going to be good for the country."

## House Declines to Take Either Side in Issue

New York, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Col. E. M. House gave out the following statement today when asked for comment on the resignation of Secretary Lansing:

"I do not care to make any comment since both have been my friends. I have neither had a disagreeable difference with either the President or Secretary Lansing during the many years we have worked together and both have shown me at all times and in all circumstances much consideration and friendship."

## LANE ASSUMES CABINET BLAME WITH LANSING

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

officer who permitted himself to be quoted on the surprising developments leading up to and following the resignation of Mr. Lansing.

Mr. Lansing himself would see no callers yesterday, and it was said at the State Department that so far as he was concerned the publication of the correspondence between himself and President Wilson ended the controversy for all time.

All foreign governments were yesterday notified of the resignation of Mr. Lansing through an announcement sent out by Frank L. Polk, Counselor of the State Department, who will be Secretary ad interim "for one month or less," until the President names and the Senate confirms a new Secretary of State.

Mr. Polk visited the White House yesterday and conferred with Secretary Tumulty for nearly an hour, but declared that his call concerned only routine matters. He stated that Ambassador Davis, mentioned as a possible successor to Secretary Lansing, is still in London.

## Tumulty Denies Reports

Secretary to the President, Joseph P. Tumulty, yesterday endeavored to quiet rumors that other resignations from the Wilson Cabinet will follow shortly in the wake of Mr. Lansing's relinquishment of his portfolio by declaring flatly that no such matter was being considered.

The reaction on the situation created by Mr. Lansing's leaving the Cabinet, President Wilson's request was reflected in a resolution introduced in the House yesterday by Representative Luther W. Mott, of New York, expressing the regret of Congress at the resignation of Mr. Lansing and disapproving the attitude of President Wilson toward the retiring Cabinet official.

Mr. Mott, who for four years was a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, was transferred at the beginning of the present Congress to the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Lansing's home city of Watertown is in his district.

In a formal statement given out in connection with his resignation, the New York member suggests that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs will be glad to call Mr. Lansing before it and learn some of the unpublished facts regarding his treatment. According to Representative Mott, the entire Cabinet and Secretary Tumulty are equally concerned with Mr. Lansing in the calling of the Cabinet meetings during President Wilson's illness.

## Text of Resolution

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring) that the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America have learned with regret of the resignation of Robert Lansing as Secretary of State. His eminent ability and knowledge of international law and foreign affairs have earned for him the admiration of the American people and the respect of foreign nations.

Resolved, That the action of the Secretary of State insofar as it has been criticized by the President did not violate the literal spirit of the

# Merry Little Paraguayans Fool Wise Mr. Camera Man



This is the seventh of a series of pictures being published by The Washington Herald introducing the "junior diplomats"—the children from far-away lands—who are in Washington with their parents.

All ruffles, giggles and dimples are the three little daughters of Manuel de Gondra, Minister from Paraguay, and Madam de Gondra.

When The Herald camera man called at the legation, 2172 Wyoming avenue northwest, to make a picture of the little maids they were highly amused. These North Americans are so funny—popping in on one with a black box and demanding that one sit very still while they count "one, two, three" and at the "three"—a "bang" and a flash like half a dozen packages of fire crackers going off.

"Ha, ha," giggled Susana, age 4, to her sister, Maria, age 8. "The funny man thinks we are going to be frightened when it goes bang. Just wait until he sees how still we sit—won't he be surprised?"

And the camera man was surprised, especially by Cecilia, the youngest of the three, who puckered her tiny red mouth.

## Kappa Gamma Hold 20th Annual Banquet

Meeting for their twentieth annual banquet the Kappa Gamma fraternity of Gallaudet College gathered last night in the onyx room of the New Exhibit Hotel.

To the casual observer this festive gathering might have seemed quiet as the usual hum of conversation one expects at a banquet was entirely missing. Not so with the members, however, for the spirit of good fellowship which permeated the hall was perfectly expressed among them by use of the sign language.

Dr. P. Hall, president of the college and the principal speaker, described the organization and growth of the fraternity. Members are to be found in every State in the Union, and recently eight new members have been initiated.

Owen Carrell spoke on "Impressions" and expressed his sentiments on the blessing of brotherhood. Communications from absent members were read by Tahdeed M. Werner. Other speakers were O. Guire, F. Hughes and G. Whitworth. Grand Rajah Wilson was toastmaster.

## Evening Hung Skirt

An easy way to hang a skirt evenly without the assistance of a second person is to open the dining-room table just enough to hold a piece of chalk, and then slowly revolve, with the skirt on, so that a white mark extends entirely around the skirt, just below the hips. Then by measuring with a tape line a straight hem will be secured.

## Cloth Cutting Made Simple

The time spent in pinning dress patterns upon the material to insure true lines in cutting may be saved by pressing the pattern upon the cloth with a hot iron. This causes the pattern to cling to the material, and it may be cut out without further fastening.

## Lesson No. 11

The Washington Herald's Complete Civil Service Coaching Course

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## Subject: General Examination

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1. What are two qualifications of a member of the House of Representatives?
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4. Name two duties of the United States Senate.
5. How long can either house of Congress adjourn without letting the other know?

## ROUGH DRAFT CORRECTED

At the beginning of Washington's first administration the Treasury of the new government was almost empty. To equip, feed and pay the Continental Army had been an expensive task for the colonies and it owed an enormous debt, large sums of money borrowed from Europe and for loans from our own citizens. For the protection of our credit as a nation and as a matter of honesty, Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, insisted that not only should all these obligations be redeemed and promptly paid, but also the United States should assume the debts of the several States, if still unpaid. These latter said he were a rightful obligation having been incurred in the defense of the nation. Most of the Southern States had already paid off a large share of their own debt and did not relish being taxed to pay the debts of the other States. The result proved to be what Hamilton had predicted. When people at home and in Europe saw that even if the Treasury was empty, every dollar was going to be paid, the credit of the nation was firmly established at once and confidence was restored and the nation was able to borrow whatever money was needed to carry on the government. The name of Hamilton, for the great service rendered, deserves to be remembered for all time. Of him Webster said, "He smote the rock of our national resources and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth."

# SOVIET RUSSIA ASKS U.S. TRADE

Dr. Koppe Says Government Ready to Export Raw Materials.

## WANTS RAILWAY STOCK

Great Britain Only Stumbling Block in Russo-German Trade Relations.

Berlin, Feb. 14.—Soviet Russia is anxious to resume trade relations with the United States. Dr. Koppe, Soviet agent in Berlin, declared in an interview here today.

"Russia is especially anxious to get railway rolling stock from America," Koppe said.

Koppe is in charge of negotiations, now under way in Berlin, between the German and Russian trade governments to work out a plan of barter so that trade between Russia and Germany may be resumed.

One Stumbling Block.

Virtually the only stumbling block in the effort to resume Russo-German trade relations is Russia's fear that Great Britain is seeking to use Germany to work with the anti-Bolshevik Russian armies in a campaign against the Soviet government, Koppe said in explaining the Russo-German trade negotiations.

"We have heard rumors that Great Britain is backing such a combination," Koppe said, "and that Germany is listening to the British proposals, because it will enable her to maintain an army larger than that provided by the peace treaty."

Keep Germany Neutral.

Russia will insist that Germany shall not participate in any anti-Bolshevik maneuvers in case trade relations are re-established, Koppe continued. He said that Germany must establish a clearing house for Russian trade. All questions of values will be dropped. Germany selling at prevailing prices, while Russia trades "goods for goods."

The Soviet government now is in a position to export plantinum, flax, hides, hemp, furs and wood," Koppe asserted.

In return she wants locomotives, harvesting machinery, medicine and clothing. In time we hope to barter for some of these things in the United States."

Britain Wants Food.

Great Britain and France, the Soviet agent said, desire to flood Russia with nonessentials, but his government will not allow that.

Russia's crying need at present, according to the trade agent, is for skilled workers with organizing ability. He said some German engineers had been obtained and were being paid in gold.

German officials emphasized that the trade with the Soviet agent did not signify any intention for a political alliance with Russia.

An American business man here, who has been following the Russo-German negotiations remarked today that the imminence of chaos in Europe transcends the question of whether Lenin and his Bolshevik run Russia or whether Ebert and his party run Germany.

## BROTHERHOOD HEADS ACCEPT PROPOSALS; RAIL STRIKE IS OFF

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

To the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees to whom he later wired demanding withdrawal of the strike order.

The President said on this point: "I have the right to request and I do request that any railroad labor organization which has a strike or other outstanding shall withdraw such order immediately and await the orderly solution of this question."

In accepting the proposal, the union leaders asked President Wilson to take up the proposition with the railway executives and secure their agreement thereto, so that when their representatives convene on February 23 they will be able to place before them a definite basis for final action.

List of Principles.

In replying to the President's proposal the union leaders, after stating that they had decided to submit to their constituencies the advisability of the creation of a special joint commission, submitted a list of principles to be used as a basis for settling this particular controversy.

These principles are:

"Rates of pay for similar or analogous service in other industries."

"Relation of rates of pay to the increased cost of living."

"A basic minimum living wage, sufficient to maintain an average railroad man's family upon a standard of health and reasonable comfort."

"That differentials above this minimum living wage be established giving due regard to skill required, responsibility assumed, and hazard incurred."

"Decision of tribunal to be handed down within sixty days after agreement to establish it, and to be final binding upon all railroads in the United States and employees represented."

Want Immediate Relief.

The representatives of the workers are a unit in emphasizing to the President the necessity for immediate relief and requested that he not await legislation but act now. Their letter this point says they feel justified in saying they do not believe railroad employees will willingly accept any plan which contemplates delay.

The demand of all railroad employees for increased wages would, according to information furnished the President by Director General Hines, aggregate an additional annual expenditure of \$375,000,000.

That the three proposals made by Mr. Wilson in his letter to the railroad men were, in brief:

"That if the railroad legislation now in Congress created arbitration machinery, he would use his influence to see that such machinery was promptly organized and put to work on railroad wage problems."

Ask President's Influence.

That if no such legal machinery were created he would use his influence to get railroad employees and managers to join in creating a tribunal to adjust wage matters. This is the proposal accepted.

That he would at once start experts compiling data to be presented in compact form to the tribunal handling the wage problems.

Warning that any strikes of railroad employees during this time would have a serious effect not only upon the entire country but on the railroad employees as well, Mr. Wilson said:

# LEADER SOUGHT IN BOND THEFTS

Bank Messenger Accompanies N. Y. Police Trail—ing "Master Mind."

(By Herald Leased Wire.) New York, Feb. 14.—Organized search began this afternoon in the financial district for the man the police suspect of being the "master mind" in the alleged plot to steal \$5,000,000 worth of bonds from Wall Street messengers.

In company with Joseph Gluck, the young ex-messenger, who is being held in the Tombs, along with five other men as a suspect in the conspiracy, Detectives August Mader and Grover Brown visited Wall Street and the adjoining thoroughfares with the purpose of cleaning up the mystery.

Young Gluck, it was explained to the district attorney's office, is particularly willing to give information concerning this man, as he charges the "master mind" took \$500,000 worth of stolen bonds from him last October and has refused to make any division of the spoils, pleading that he has not yet been able to dispose of the securities.

The police believe a large amount of the missing securities have been hidden away. On this theory, communications were sent today to all the banks and trust companies in the cities which rent safe deposit boxes in a search for any information that might lead to the discovery of the securities.

Venue Discusses Politics.

A discussion of current political tendencies by Rep. William Webb Venable, of Mississippi, was the feature of the regular monthly meeting of the Mississippi Society at the Thomson School, last evening. An informal reception and dance followed. About seventy-five members were present.

All monthly meetings will be held at the Thomson School this season.

Uncle Sam is the world's greatest and most wasteful publisher. More than 61,000,000 copies of government publications were printed last year at a cost of \$12,000,000.

One of the rarest of animals, the giant panda, believed to be the only specimen in America, is now in the New York Museum of Natural History. The skin was obtained by missionary in western China.

To encourage the Dominion industry the Canadian government provides for bounties to the amount of \$5.00, payable in three annual installments of \$1.66 each, for the production of linen yarns from home grown flax.

## HOUSE TO DISCUSS RAILS BY SATURDAY

Consideration of the conference report on the railroad reorganization bill probably will not begin in the House before next Saturday. Representative Esch, chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, said yesterday.

Leaders however, are confident that, despite Democratic opposition, the measure can be agreed to before March 1, the date set by the President for the return of the roads to their owners.

Unexpected delays in writing the report will delay its presentation until the House meets next week, and the fact that many members desire to be away next week will delay the consideration until Saturday, Esch said. House leaders expect to force the report through by the following Monday night, thus leaving a week for the Senate to act. Night sessions will be held, if necessary, to force the measure through by March 1, leaders said yesterday.

## ARBITRATION ASKED ON GERMAN SHIPPING

Paris, Feb. 14.—At the request of Great Britain, the council of ambassadors late today adopted a resolution to ask the German Government to appoint an official for arbitration of the distribution of enemy river shipping surrendered to the Allies by the Versailles treaty.

The council also decided that a subcommittee, under the organization commission in Vienna, as provided by the peace treaty with Austria, shall begin functioning before the treaty becomes effective to supervise relief work in Austria. The council will ask Austria to allow this preliminary commission to enter before the treaty becomes effective, as possible, because of the shortage of food and housing accommodations.

A note from the Austrian government was read to the council requesting that the personnel of the preliminary commission be as small as possible, because of the shortage of food and housing accommodations.

An American business man here, who has been following the Russo-German negotiations remarked today that the imminence of chaos in Europe transcends the question of whether Lenin and his Bolshevik run Russia or whether Ebert and his party run Germany.

## Citizens of Lansing's Home Plan Welcome

Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Citizens of Watertown, the home town of Robert Lansing, today started plans for a celebration in honor of Mr. Lansing's resignation as Secretary of State. Prominent Democrats joined in sending a telegram to Mr. Lansing expressing approval of his action.

# Strong, Forceful Mer- With Plenty of Iron In Their Blood—

These Are the Ones With the Power and Energy to Win

It is estimated that over 3,000,000 people annually in this country alone

## TAKE NUTRATED IRON

For Red Blood, Strength and Endurance

## Curse of Acid-Stomach

Millions Suffer from It

"Makes the Body Sour"

Why do you see so many sick and ailing folks?

Why doesn't the food you eat make you strong?

Why do you now suffer miseries no one had years ago?

Millions of people have asked this.

Medical books tell the reason. It's an Acid-Stomach—that is, too much acid causes food to pass on a sour, fermenting mass. This sends poisonous germs and harmful acids all over the body, instead of strength and life.

Over seventy non-organic diseases can be traced to Acid-Stomach. It is excess acid, not the food you eat, that starts this trouble. Day and night it goes on, doing ceaseless damage, breeding millions of germs.

If you belch, if your food repeats, if you have heartburn, a miserable, tight puffed-up feeling after eating, sour stomach, headache, if you are losing weight, if you don't feel "peppy," sleep badly—in fact, ailing in any way—

Get rid of your Acid-Stomach. It's the first step to good health.

Eminent chemists, after years of work, have found a way to easily and naturally take up this excess acid and carry it out of the body.

It is a tablet called EATONIC, easy to remember. Within two years, over half a million people

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